



Follow-Up on Recommendations in the OSCE PA's Oslo Declaration

**Second General Committee on Economic Affairs,
Science, Technology and Environment**

**Interim Report for the
2011 Winter Meeting**

*Prepared by the International Secretariat
for the Vice-Chair of the Committee*

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Second General Committee on Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and Environment:

Resolutions and Recommendations

Introduction

Around 250 parliamentarians representing 43 OSCE participating States met in Oslo from 6 to 10 July 2010 to assess developments and challenges relating to security and co-operation, focusing on the general theme of *Rule of Law: Combating Transnational Crime and Corruption*. In addition to addressing the economic and environmental dimension of the general theme, the General Committee on Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and Environment passed resolutions dealing with, *inter alia*, the Arctic, climate change, the Millennium Development Goals, Mediterranean co-operation and cyber crime.

This Interim Report considers actions taken by the OSCE, including Institutions and field missions over the past six months, and other members of the international community in relation to the OSCE PA's recommendations. Developments within participating States relating to the Oslo Declaration's recommendations will be made available for the Annual Session in Belgrade.

While the majority of the recommendations addressed here are found in the OSCE PA's Oslo Declaration of July 2010, key themes from past Declarations have also been considered, to ensure greater continuity and scope. The International Secretariat appreciates the input on their work within these fields provided by the OSCE Secretary General, the Representative on Freedom of the Media and the Director of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights.

The Astana Summit

In December 2010, Heads of State and Government assembled in Astana in the first OSCE Summit meeting in 11 years, as had been called for by the OSCE parliamentarians in Oslo. The meeting was intended to bring renewed political impetus to the OSCE process. In a commemorative declaration, the leaders of the OSCE participating States reaffirmed their adherence "to all OSCE norms, principles and commitments, starting from the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris, the Charter for European Security and all other OSCE documents to which we have agreed, and our responsibility to implement them fully and in good faith." While no specific new agreements were reached, participating States reiterated their commitment to comprehensive, co-operative, equal and indivisible security, which relates the maintenance of peace to the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and links economic and environmental co-operation with peaceful inter-State relations.

The Astana Summit was preceded by an OSCE Review Conference held in Warsaw, Vienna and Astana, which considered implementation of a wide range of OSCE commitments.

The Arctic

I. Oslo Declaration, Resolution on the Arctic

The Resolution on the Arctic encourages Arctic States to peacefully resolve current and future border disputes. It calls on OSCE participating States and shipping nations to develop effective regulations to improve the safety of maritime navigation, as well as to reduce all forms of pollution from ships sailing in the Arctic Ocean. The resolution also calls on participating States to consider climate change threats to the Arctic region as well as the global effects of increased polar ice melting in their positions at the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Cancun, Mexico.

II. International Initiatives

9th Conference of Parliamentarians of the Arctic Region

The Conference of Parliamentarians of the Arctic Region, which brings together MEPs and MPs from Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States every two years, met in the European Parliament, Brussels, Belgium, on 13-15 September 2010.¹ Approximately 150 politicians, experts and officials took part in the event. Representatives of the Canadian Inuit indigenous peoples cancelled their attendance due to the fact that the EU Court of Justice suspended the application of the petitioning party (indigenous peoples) in a case dealing with an EU Regulation which bans the import of seal products into the EU.

The main topics on the agenda of the Conference included sustainable management of the living resources in the Arctic, co-operation between Arctic States in education and research, as well as the consequences of Arctic ice melting. On 15 September, a Conference Statement was adopted unanimously. It calls for the strengthening of an open dialogue between the scientific community and political leadership in the circumpolar north, as well as the establishment of a panel to provide an assessment on how the Arctic nations can prepare for new opportunities and challenges as result of a changing Arctic region, and on the basis of such a study, create a vision for the Arctic in 2030.²

Meeting of the Senior Arctic Officials of the Arctic Council

On 19-20 October, the Senior Arctic Officials of the Arctic Council met in Tórshavn on the Faroe Islands, to discuss relevant Arctic issues. The 132 delegates discussed the ongoing projects undertaken by the various Arctic Council Working Groups and Task Forces.³

¹ European Parliament, “9th Conference of Arctic Parliamentarians”, Brussels, Belgium, 13 - 15 September 2010, <<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/arcticparl/>>.

² Ninth Conference of Parliamentarians of the Arctic Region, “Conference Statement”, European Parliament, Brussels, 13 - 15 September 2010, <<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/arcticparl/Conference%20statement,%20Final%20draft%20as%20adopted.pdf>>.

³ Snow Water, Ice and Permafrost in the Arctic (SWIPA), Contaminants, Shipping, and Search and Rescue.

Discussions on improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Arctic Council, and on developing new Communication and Outreach guidelines, were discussed at length. The meeting was an important step in the preparations for the Ministerial Meeting in Nuuk, Greenland, in May 2011, which will mark the ending of the Danish Chairmanship and the starting point for Sweden as Chair of the Arctic Council.⁴

16th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change

On 1 December 2010, the Danish Chairmanship of the Arctic Council on behalf of the Arctic States delivered a statement to the national delegations attending the 16th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change in Cancun, Mexico. This statement points out that there is no place where the effects of global warming are more evident than in the Arctic region. Observations that have been published since the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA) presented by the Arctic Council and the International Arctic Science Committee in 2004 and 2005 have confirmed the basic findings of the initial assessment and, moreover, some changes, such as loss of summer sea ice cover, are happening faster and are more significant than previously thought. The statement points out that vulnerable ecosystems in the Arctic are under threat and that climate change causes rapidly changing living conditions for some four million Arctic inhabitants. The statement therefore underlines that combating climate change is an urgent common challenge for the international community and requires immediate global action.⁵

European Parliament

In response to a greater number of activities taking place in the Arctic and the increased interest of the European Union in the region, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on “a sustainable EU policy for the High North” on 20 January 2011.⁶ The resolution emphasizes the EU’s role in the region through its current Arctic Member States, Denmark, Sweden and Finland, and notices that a future accession of Iceland to the EU represents a strategic opportunity for the EU to assume a more active role and contribute to multilateral governance in the region.

The European Parliament requests the European Commission to set up a permanent inter-service structure for Arctic issues, as well as an Arctic unit in the European External Action Service (EEAS). Members of the Parliament are also asking the Commission to examine the possibilities of developing circumpolar co-funding and co-programming initiatives to enable more effective co-operation between experts from the countries involved. They recognize that the European Union should pursue policies that ensure measures intended to address environmental concerns take into account the interests of the inhabitants of the Arctic region, including its indigenous peoples, in protecting and developing the region, and engaging in policies that respect sustainable management and use of the land-based and marine, non-renewable and renewable

⁴ Official Website of the Arctic Council, “Senior Arctic Officials Met in Tórshavn”, 27 October 2010, <http://arctic-council.org/article/2010/10/senior_arctic_officials_met_in_t_C3B3rshavn>.

⁵ Official Website of the Arctic Council, “Joint Statement to COP 16”, 3 December 2010, <http://arctic-council.org/article/2010/12/arctic_states_E28099_joint_statement_to_cop_xvi>.

⁶ European Parliament, “Resolution on a sustainable EU policy for the High North” (2009/2214(INI), 20 January 2011, <<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=TA&reference=P7-TA-2011-0024&language=EN&ring=A7-2010-0377>>.

natural resources of the Arctic region. Lastly, the Parliament underlines the importance of the safety and security of new world trade routes through the sea in the Arctic. It calls on the States in the region to ensure that any current transport routes – as well as those that may emerge in the future – are open to international shipping and to refrain from introducing any unilateral arbitrary burdens, financial or administrative, that could hinder shipping in the Arctic, other than internationally agreed upon measures aimed at increasing security or protection of the environment.

Barents Regional Council

On 11 November, the Barents Regional Council met in Kajaani, Finland, to discuss EU Arctic policy. In its final statement, the Barents Regional Council encouraged the European Parliament to include the Barents Regional Council, and the regional level in general, in future discussions on development of an EU Arctic Policy.⁷

Arctic Regional Hydrographic Commission

On 6 October 2010, the five Arctic Coastal States – Canada, Denmark, Norway, the Russian Federation and the United States – established the Arctic Regional Hydrographic Commission.⁸ This new Commission is aimed toward the exchange of knowledge and information in order to facilitate environmentally responsible exploration of Arctic water and the development of maritime infrastructure required for safe navigation and protection of the marine environment of the Arctic. The Commission is expected to produce more precise nautical charts, the current lack of which poses a significant risk for marine safety, which could potentially lead to loss of life or environmental disaster.⁹

European Space Agency

The European Space Agency (ESA) has initiated the *ArctiCom* study, which started on 6 October 2010 and will be finalized in August 2011. The project will provide ESA, the European Union and other relevant national and international authorities with an assessment of demands for and offers of communication services in the Arctic region in the 2015-2020 time frame. The assessment will include a number of market sectors such as shipping, mining, oil and gas exploration, fisheries and others, and geostationary and non-geostationary satellite communication systems as well as terrestrial communication systems. The study will lead to identification of gaps between demands and offers per geographical areas and per service category. The project will conclude by proposing ways to mitigate these gaps in the future.¹⁰

⁷ Jonas Karlsbakk, “Push for regional dimension in EU's Arctic strategy”, 16 November 2010, <<http://www.barentsobserver.com/push-for-regional-dimension-in-eus-arctic-strategy.4847915-116320.html>>.

⁸ International Hydrographic Organization, “Arctic Regional Hydrographic Commission (ARHC)”, <<http://www.iho-ohi.net/english/committees-wg/ircc/regional-hydrographic-commissions/arctic-hc-arhc-chra.html>>.

⁹ Hydro-International, “New Regional Hydrographic Commission for the Arctic”, 15 October 2010, <http://www.hydro-international.com/news/id4242-New_Regional_Hydrographic_Commission_for_the_Arctic.html>.

¹⁰ European Space Agency, “ArctiCOM”, 16 November 2010, <<http://telecom.esa.int/telecom/www/object/index.cfm?fobjectid=30581>>.

5th International Arctic Frontiers Conference

The 5th International Arctic Frontiers Conference took place in Tromsø, Norway on 23-28 January, 2011. The policy section focused on research as a driver for sustainable industrial development and resource management in the High North", while the Science section explores the concept of tipping points as it applies to social, economic and ecological systems.¹¹

2nd Polar Shipping Summit

The 2nd Polar Shipping Summit will be held 30-31 March 2011 in Montreal Canada. The summit will focus on technological, operational, and logistical challenges encountered by ship owners in harsh Arctic conditions. It will address key developments in transport and exploration in Arctic, commercial, environmental and safety issues. Particular emphasis will be put on evaluating commercial potential of the North West Passage and the Northern Sea Route.¹²

Global Energy Security

I. Oslo Declaration

The Oslo Declaration affirms that energy security is one of the most important factors ensuring the national security of each participating State and a key element in modern world policy affecting the interests of all countries.¹³ Defining "energy security" as the "protection of physical persons and the country as a whole from the risks of interruption of energy supplies and shortages of all types of energy resources, arising under the negative influence of natural, anthropogenic, management, social-economic, internal or external political factors," the resolution calls on participating States to make a significant contribution to ensuring energy safety by enhancing dialogue and co-operation.¹⁴

II. OSCE Initiatives

OSCE Expert Meeting on Energy Security in Vilnius

The expert meeting on assessing the OSCE's future contribution to international energy security co-operation was held in Vilnius, Lithuania, on 13-14 September 2010. The meeting brought together over 200 representatives from OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation, international organizations, the business community and academia.¹⁵ The two-day conference was organized by the Kazakh OSCE Chairmanship, the upcoming Lithuanian Chairmanship and the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities. The meeting

¹¹ Arctic Frontiers Website: http://www.arctic-frontiers.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=frontpage&Itemid=307&lang=en

¹² Active Communications International Website: <http://acius.net/aci/conferences/eu-mas2.asp>

¹³ See OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, 2010, "Resolution on Afghanistan", *Oslo Declaration*, p. 44.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ OSCE, "Factsheet OSCE Special Expert Meeting: OSCE and Energy security, Vilnius 13-14 September 2010", http://www.osce.org/documents/eea/2010/09/45980_en.pdf

reviewed a number of OSCE activities including a conference held in Bratislava in July 2009 on strengthening energy security in the OSCE area, a Central and Eastern Europe expert workshop on energy infrastructure security in Minsk in December 2009 as well as conferences held in Ashgabat in February and May 2010 on strengthening regional co-operation in Central Asia for promoting stable and reliable energy flows.¹⁶

At the follow-up meeting, experts discussed energy security challenges such as establishing benchmarks for co-operation, addressing climate change, advancing legal frameworks, developing infrastructure networks and ensuring their physical security as well as promoting transparency for fair competition. Akan Rakhmetullin, Deputy Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the OSCE, stressed that “consistent and sustainable development of the economies of the OSCE participating States depends on the stability and steadiness of the energy supply.”¹⁷

In addition, Goran Svilanovic, Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, highlighted the significance of the Vilnius Special Expert Meeting and urged participating States to develop lasting solutions to energy-related challenges, by continuing and further strengthening dialogue and co-operation.¹⁸ This call for enhanced co-operation was also echoed by OSCE Secretary General Marc Perrin de Brichambaut who emphasized the importance of the OSCE as a forum for raising awareness and exploring novel routes for co-operation among participating States. De Brichambaut concluded that “the OSCE can act as a clearing house for expert advice and discussions and for facilitating an inclusive political debate.”¹⁹ As the only regional security organization bringing together key energy producers, consumers and transit countries in the Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian area, the OSCE has an important role to play in promoting energy security co-operation.²⁰

Lithuanian Chairmanship's Priorities 2011

Speaking at the closing session of the Vilnius conference, Lithuanian Foreign Minister Audronius Ažubalis said that the 2011 Chairmanship would continue to focus on energy security and transport. Reflecting the conclusions of the Vilnius Expert Meeting, the Chairmanship seeks to take advantage of the OSCE's “unique pan-European and trans-Atlantic platform to support existing frameworks.”²¹ Lithuanian Deputy Foreign Minister Evaldas Ignatavicius stated that key priorities for Lithuania's Chairmanship in the field of energy security include supply diversification, energy sources diversity, the development of the energy infrastructure, fair

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ OSCE Press Release, “OSCE expert meeting concludes with call for enhanced co-operation to tackle energy security challenges”, 14 September 2010, http://www.osce.org/eea/item_1_46058.html

¹⁸ As cited in OSCE Press Release, “OSCE energy security meeting opens in Vilnius with call for new approaches for co-operation”, <http://www.osce.org/item/46009.html>

¹⁹ OSCE Press Release, “OSCE energy security meeting opens in Vilnius with call for new approaches for co-operation”, <http://www.osce.org/item/46009.html>

²⁰ OSCE Press Release, “OSCE expert meeting concludes with call for enhanced co-operation to tackle energy security challenges”, 14 September 2010, http://www.osce.org/eea/item_1_46058.html

²¹ As cited in Lithuania's OSCE Chairmanship Website, “Programme of Lithuania's chairmanship 2011”, <http://esbo.urm.lt/index.php?1860759643>.

competition and more effective use of current resources to promote low carbon energy.²² Equal importance will be given to both co-operation and domestic activities, he said.²³

According to its Work Programme, the Lithuanian Chairmanship will prioritize the implementation of the tasks contained in the Astana Declaration including aspects of sub-regional co-operation grounded in the activities of field operations with a special emphasis on transport and energy.²⁴ In addition, it seeks to contribute to the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Report on the OSCE's Potential Role in Energy Security.

Field Activities

A training course for Interior Ministry officials on watercraft patrolling and the use of emergency equipment to protect hydropower stations was initiated on 30 July 2010 in Cholpon-Ata in Kyrgyzstan. Members of staff from the Interior Ministry who usually deal with the protection of critical infrastructure took part in the ten-day training.²⁵ The course covered topics such as effective patrolling with motorboats, use of emergency equipment and related matters. A similar training course was held at the Toktogul hydropower plant in Kyrgyzstan's Jalal-Abad province in early July 2010.²⁶

On 1 November 2010, as part of an effort to improve Kyrgyzstan's ability to protect critical energy infrastructure, the OSCE Centre in Bishkek organized a two-week training course for internal troops of Kyrgyzstan's Interior Ministry on enhancing computer skills. Some 35 mid-level and high-ranking staff participated in the course, covering topics such as the effective use of office applications and software.²⁷

The OSCE Office in Tajikistan held a workshop on 26 October 2010 focused on water resources, bringing together representatives of government ministries and state institutions in the fields of water, energy and agriculture from all regions of Tajikistan. According to Rakhmat Bobokalonov, Tajikistan's Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, "the Aral Sea Basin, where water is becoming increasingly short in supply due to climate change, on the one hand, and a higher consumption of water due to population growth, on the other, does not constitute an exception. It is crucial to apply appropriate approaches and methods for solving water challenges and prevent possible tensions in such basins".²⁸ The workshop constituted an

²² OSCE Press Release, "OSCE expert meeting concludes with call for enhanced co-operation to tackle energy security challenges", 14 September 2010, http://www.osce.org/eea/item_1_46058.html

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Lithuania's OSCE Chairmanship Website, "Programme of Lithuania's chairmanship 2011", <http://esbo.urm.lt/index.php?1860759643>.

²⁵ OSCE Press Release, "OSCE-supported course on protecting hydropower stations to be held in Kyrgyzstan", 30 July 2010, <http://www.osce.org/item/45571.html>

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ OSCE Press Release, "OSCE Centre enhances computer skills of Kyrgyzstan's Interior Ministry troops", 1 November 2010, http://www.osce.org/bishkek/item_1_47421.html

²⁸ OSCE Press Release, "OSCE Office in Tajikistan trains officials on confidence-building in water management", 26 October 2010, <http://www.osce.org/item/47331.html>

important contribution towards enhancing the experience of specialists in the area of regional and national confidence-building.²⁹

III. Other International Initiatives

New EU Energy 2020 Strategy

On 10 November 2010, the European Commission presented its new energy strategy, stating that a €200 billion investment is needed to upgrade Europe's gas and electricity grids over the coming decade.³⁰ The Energy 2020 Strategy lays down priorities in five broad areas. It seeks to curb Europe's energy consumption with financial incentives to renovate Europe's energy-inefficient buildings and integrate the European energy market. Furthermore, it proposes to pursue an external EU energy policy, ensure Europe's leadership on innovative energy technologies and address consumer issues such as making billing more transparent or making it easier to switch suppliers. According to a statement issued by the EU Commission, "by 2015 no Member State should be isolated."³¹

EU Energy Commissioner Günther Oettinger said that at least half of the required investments would have to come from the government, the industry and consumers, who should be prepared to finance some of the infrastructure costs with rising energy bills.³² However, no precise suggestions have yet been made. The Commission plans to propose concrete legislative initiatives within the next 18 months.³³

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Euractiv, "EU says €200bn needed for energy grids by 2020", 23 November 2010, http://www.euractiv.com/en/energy/eu-says-200bn-needed-energy-grids-2020-news-499806?utm_source=EurActiv+Newsletter&utm_campaign=d6e55be24d-my_google_analytics_key&utm_medium=email

³¹ Ibid.

³² Euractiv, "Commission's 2020 energy plan fails to impress", 11 November 2010, <http://www.euractiv.com/en/energy/commissions-2020-energy-plan-fails-impress-news-499634>

³³ For more details see Euractiv, "Commission's 2020 energy plan fails to impress", 11 November 2010, <http://www.euractiv.com/en/energy/commissions-2020-energy-plan-fails-impress-news-499634>

Climate Change

I. Oslo Declaration

The Resolution on International Negotiations regarding Climate Change included in the Oslo Declaration invites participating States to support the international negotiations towards a second phase of the Kyoto Protocol that includes measurable commitments and timeframes for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It calls on participating States to develop all types of initiatives during the Cancun Conference in order to achieve the objectives set by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. It also calls on them to promote forms of technology and resource transfers that may allow countries undergoing the industrialization processes to continue along the path to development while reducing the latter's impact on the planet's environmental sustainability.

II. OSCE Initiatives

19th Meeting of the Economic and Environmental Forum

The 19th Economic and Environmental Forum consists of three meetings, including two preparatory meetings. The final meeting will be held from 14 to 16 September 2011 in Prague. The theme of the 19th Economic and Environmental Forum is the "Promotion of common actions and co-operation in the OSCE area in the fields of development of sustainable energy and transport." The agenda of the forum focused on:

- Dialogue on the promotion of sustainable transport, including integration of transport networks through reduction of barriers and simplification of border-crossing procedures; improvement of energy efficiency in transport area; and the role of clean technologies,
- Dialogue concerning the promotion of sustainable energy, including new and renewable as well as traditional energy sources; good governance and transparency in the energy field; energy efficiency; low-carbon energy technologies; and fostering of multi-stakeholder dialogue and co-operation between energy producers, consumers and transit countries,
- Regional and subregional co-operation on sustainable energy and transport, and the sharing of best practices and exchange of experiences in these fields.³⁴

Field Activities

On 28 August 2010, the OSCE Office in Baku participated in a seminar in Ganja organized under the CASE-Azerbaijan programme.³⁵ The project, implemented by the Office's partner, the

³⁴ OSCE Permanent Council, "PC.DEC/959 Theme, Agenda and Modalities for the Nineteenth Economic and Environmental Forum (ENG)", 835th Plenary Meeting, PC Journal No. 835, Agenda item 5, 11 November 2010.

³⁵ Secretariat - Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, "Civic Action for Security & Environment", <<http://www.osce.org/eea/45583.html>>.

Economic Research Centre, aims to help the country's agricultural sector to adapt to climate change.³⁶ The seminar facilitated discussion about the current state of economy, introduced some of the challenges that climate change poses on the agricultural sector and also presented the results of a recent survey carried out among farmers in the Ganja-Gazakh economic zone. A similar seminar was organized in Gazakh on 27 August.³⁷ A roundtable discussion was later organized on 23 September to discuss the recommendations with representatives from parliament, the government, civil society and media.³⁸

On 29-30 October 2010, the OSCE Office in Tajikistan participated in a conference on Climate Change and Public Participation held in Dushanbe. During the event, the Office presented its activities on climate change and also supported the organization of a side event on the Climate Change Survey for Tajikistan. The Climate Change Survey recommends environmental, socio-economic and policy options to the Tajik government, through comprehensive analysis of national policy, legal and institutional systems, existing planning tools and budget effectiveness.³⁹

On 4 November 2010 in Almaty, the OSCE Centre in Astana participated in a meeting to determine priority areas of action for a new UNDP regional project on climate change adaptation and mitigation, which will be implemented in Central Asia over the course of a five-year period. At the meeting, representatives from the Centre stressed the importance of introducing integrated water resources management and a payment for ecosystem services scheme as key elements of the future Kazakh strategy for climate change risk management, and offered to partner with interested parties.⁴⁰

III. United Nations Climate Change Conference

The United Nations Climate Change Conference, encompassing the 16th Conference of the Parties (COP 16) and the sixth Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 6) took place in Cancun, Mexico, from 29 November to 10 December 2010. Delegates to the Conference adopted the Cancun Accords on 10 December by near consensus, overriding an objection from Bolivia. The accords provide a basis for efforts to confront climate change after the Kyoto Protocol expires at the end of 2012.

Participating countries postponed a decision on the international framework to fight global climate change for the commitment period starting in 2013. They agreed to promote individual efforts including assistance to developing countries, with the accords including a \$30 billion package for 2012 to aid nations that are taking immediate actions to halt the effects of climate change, as well as financing for long-term projects to protect the environment through a Green

³⁶ Secretariat - Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, "Small grants, big difference: CASE helps to boost environmental security", 23 July 2010, <http://www.osce.org/eea/item_2_45451.html>.

³⁷ OSCE Office in Baku, "SEC.FR/0506/10 Activity Report No.10, 1 - 31 Aug 2010", 20 September 2010.

³⁸ OSCE Office in Baku, "SEC.FR/0576/10 Activity Report No. 12/10, 22 Sep - 13 Oct 2010", 20 October 2010.

³⁹ OSCE Office in Tajikistan, "SEC.FR/0631/10 Activity Report, 1 - 31 Oct 2010", 15 November 2010.

⁴⁰ OSCE Centre in Astana, "SEC.FR/0678/10 Activity Report 11/10, 1 - 30 Nov 2010", 10 December 2010.

Fund, which will provide \$100 million annually for adaptation and mitigation measures. Delegates also approved the creation of the forestry program called Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) to facilitate the flow of resources to communities dedicated to forest conservation.⁴¹

IV. Other International Initiatives

2011 Presidency of the Nordic Council of Ministers

Climate change is one of the three priority themes of the Finnish Presidency of the Nordic Council of Ministers in 2011. While presenting the Presidency Programme at the Nordic Council Session 2010 in Reykjavik on 2 November 2010, Prime Minister Mari Kiviniemi highlighted that Finland will focus on the management of climate change, the consolidation of the Nordic globalization initiatives, and the status of grassroots action as the cornerstone of Nordic co-operation.

The Finnish Presidency intends to improve the Nordic countries' role as a strong and unified player concerning climate issues in 2011. According to the Presidency, Nordic countries have the expertise and the political will to be at the forefront of efforts to curb climate change. Finland is striving to establish a stronger link between environmental aspects and economic decision-making, and encourages the other Nordic countries to consider methods of improving living standards for their citizens while reducing emissions.⁴²

Council of the Baltic Sea States

The CBSS Expert Group on Sustainable Development - Baltic 21 will launch a project called BALTADAPT in early 2011 designed to address the issue of climate change adaptation. Noting that there have been good experiences of adaptation in the region at both the national and regional level but that those results are fragmented, the project will provide a platform for policy discussions on climate change adaptation and will develop a strategy for climate change for the entire Baltic Sea Region, as called for by the action plan accompanying the EU Baltic Sea Region Strategy.⁴³

⁴¹ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, "Decisions adopted by COP 16 and CMP 6", 13 December 2010, <<http://unfccc.int/2860.php>>.

⁴² Finnish Government, "Climate as the main theme of the Finnish Presidency of the Nordic Council of Ministers in 2011", 2 November 2010, Government Communications Unit, Press release 329/2010, <<http://www.formin.fi/public/default.aspx?contentid=204614&nodeid=15145&contentlan=2&culture=en-US>>.

⁴³ Council of the Baltic Sea States, "SUM.DEL/0003/10 Written Contribution by the Council of the Baltic Sea States", 2010 OSCE Summit, Astana, 29 November 2010.

Mediterranean Co-operation

I. Oslo Declaration

The Oslo Declaration includes a resolution on Mediterranean co-operation, which calls on participating States “to engage in a dialogue with the Union for the Mediterranean and other international organizations in order to facilitate synergistic co-operation with the activities of the OSCE Mediterranean dimension.” It also encourages OSCE’s Mediterranean Partners to send robust delegations to participate in OSCE election observation missions and to invite missions to their elections. It encourages the OSCE Secretariat to engage in dialogue with the Union for the Mediterranean, the EU, NATO, the Co-operation Process in the Western Mediterranean (Dialogue 5+5), the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean, the Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly, the Standing Committee for the Euro Mediterranean Partnership of Local and Regional Authorities, the Euro-Mediterranean Regional and Local Assembly, the Alliance of Civilizations, and other interested entities, in order to facilitate synergistic co-operation with the activities of the OSCE Mediterranean Dimension.

II. OSCE Initiatives

Secretary General’s Response

In response to the PA’s request for the Organization to engage in dialogue with several organizations and initiate formal co-operation agreements, OSCE Secretary General Marc Perrin de Brichambaut responded that “the OSCE Secretariat’s External Co-operation Section has facilitated contacts with the Union for the Mediterranean, the European Union and NATO with the Group of the OSCE Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation.” Experts from these organizations participated in meetings of the Mediterranean Contact Group in 2010 in order to enhance mutual knowledge and to stimulate discussions on potential co-operation, the Secretary General said.

Mediterranean Forum of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

The OSCE PA’s Fall Meetings, held on 8-11 October in Palermo, included its annual Fall Mediterranean Forum on 8 October. More than 200 OSCE Parliamentarians participated in the event, as well as delegates from the parliaments of Israel, Algeria and Morocco. Organized in two sessions, the Mediterranean Forum addressed co-operation and infrastructure sectors throughout the Mediterranean basin, as well as cultural and environmental co-operation as an expression of the Mediterranean civilization. Speakers at the Fall Meetings included Vice President of the Algerian Council of the Nation Abderezak Bouhara, Italian Minister for Infrastructure and Transportation Altero Matteoli, former Vice President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Jerry Grafstein, and Chairman of the OSCE Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners Renatas Norkus, among others.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ OSCE PA, “News from Copenhagen”, Number 361, 13 October 2010.

In a written statement, Alcee Hastings, the OSCE PA's Special Representative for Mediterranean Affairs, reiterated recommendations adopted in the Oslo Declaration which delineate a way forward for Mediterranean Co-operation. One vital point, he said, is to promote the active participation from the Mediterranean Partners in election observation missions. "It should be our goal that individuals from our Partners for Co-operation participate in long-term and short-term observations to facilitate the exchange of election expertise," Hastings said.⁴⁵ The debate session of the Mediterranean Forum focused primarily on trade.

2010 OSCE Mediterranean Conference

The 2010 OSCE Mediterranean Conference co-hosted by Malta, was held on 14-15 October under the theme of "The Dialogue on the Future of European Security - a Mediterranean Perspective." Topics discussed at the conference included OSCE experiences in confidence- and security-building measures, fostering security and stability by dealing with economic and environmental challenges, as well as tolerance and non-discrimination.

The OSCE Permanent Council Chairperson, Kazakhstan's Ambassador Kairat Abdrakhmanov, opened the meeting, reminding participants that "by sharing [their] knowledge and working together, [the OSCE and the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation] realize one of the primary objectives of [the] Partnership, which is to expand and consolidate the area of common security." He pointed out that OSCE projects that involve the Mediterranean Partners⁴⁶ such as a recently held a workshop on travel document security, help strengthen the partnership. He added that next year, the OSCE will sponsor young diplomats from Partner countries to work in OSCE structures, and consultations are underway for a participatory assessment of environment and security matters in the Southern Mediterranean region.⁴⁷

Riccardo Migliori, OSCE PA Vice-President and Head of the PA's Italian Delegation, used the occasion to recall the Oslo Declaration's emphasis on the Mediterranean dimension of the OSCE, with particular attention on enhancing parliamentary co-operation with partner States, beginning with a joint undertaking for election observation, and for opening up to all countries interested in becoming OSCE partners. He also highlighted the necessity for Mediterranean Partners to support a comprehensive system of small- and medium-sized businesses and sign the first agreements for the management of sea highways, a prerequisite for security in an area through which one third of the world's maritime freight passes.⁴⁸

2011 OSCE Chairmanship

⁴⁵ Contribution of the OSCE PA Special Representatives on Mediterranean Affairs Representative Alcec L. Hastings Fall Meetings of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Palermo, Italy, http://www.oscepa.org/images/stories/documents/activities/3.Fall%20Meetings/2010-Palermo/2010_FM_Alcee_Hastings_Written_Report_EN.pdf

⁴⁶ Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia.

⁴⁷ OSCE Press Centre, "Mediterranean perspective in focus at OSCE meeting on future of European security", 14 October 2010, <<http://www.osce.org/item/47111.html>>.

⁴⁸ OSCE PA, News from Copenhagen, "Migliori addresses OSCE Mediterranean Conference in Malta", Number 363, 28 October 2010.

The new OSCE Chairperson-in-Office, Lithuanian Foreign Minister Audronius Ažubalis, presented the programme of the Lithuanian Chairmanship at the OSCE Permanent Council in Vienna on 13 January 2011. Among the priorities, the Chairmanship will further promote close co-operation between the OSCE and other international, regional and subregional organizations and institutions, and will enhance the level of interaction with the OSCE's Asian and Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation.⁴⁹

Matching of Agricultural Production with Protection of Natural Ecosystems

I. Oslo Declaration

In order to feed the world's expected population of nine billion people in 2050, planetary agricultural production must increase by 70 per cent according to Food and Agriculture Organization assessments, the Oslo Declaration points out. The Resolution on the Matching of Agricultural Production with Protection of Natural Ecosystems calls upon participating States of the OSCE to stimulate both research and policies that address and optimize agricultural, recreational and natural land use in an integrated way. It invites participating States to exchange experiences, successes and failures and develop joint position papers that trigger research and development and carry political weight to look for optimization of land use in respect of agriculture, pasture, recreation, timber, natural ecosystems and biodiversity.

II. OSCE Initiatives

Field Activities

From 19 to 21 August 2010, a workshop concerning sustainable pasture management was conducted by the OSCE Centre in Bishkek partner NGO "CAMP Ala-Too" in the villages of Ak-Sai and Ak-Tatyr in the southern part of the country. The purpose of the workshop was to determine mechanisms that can be used to resolve conflicts caused by limited access to summer pasture land. Twenty representatives of the local department of the Forest service, local self-administrative bodies of Ak-Sai and Ak-Tatyr villages, pasture committees, and a locally created commission on conflict resolution took part in the workshop and discussed various aspects of conflict situations and ways to balance the interests of villagers and the forest service to use land resources.⁵⁰

On 7-8 October 2010, the OSCE Centre in Astana participated in a workshop in Almaty on the sustainable development practice of providing payments for environmental services. The event was organized by the Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia and the U.S. Forest Service. More than 40 participants attended the workshop, including representatives from international organizations, state agencies, and NGOs, as well as experts in water management,

⁴⁹ Official Website of the Lithuanian OSCE Chairmanship 2011, "Programme of Lithuania's chairmanship 2011", 13 January 2011, <<http://esbo.urm.lt/index.php?1860759643>>.

⁵⁰ OSCE Centre in Bishkek, "SEC.FR/0460/10 Activity Report 170, 1-31 Aug 2010", 2 September 2010.

forestry, and landscape conservation. The event was aimed at raising public awareness of promoting the sustainable use of ecosystems, including planning, implementing and monitoring payments for ecosystem services projects.⁵¹

On 14 December, the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan together with IFAS-GEF Agency Uzbekistan (International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea) organized a seminar on the rational and prudent use of water in agriculture in the Information and Resource Centre for Farmers in Tashkent.⁵² The training seminar gathered 20 farmers and gave information on how to save water in agricultural irrigation.⁵³

III. Other International Initiatives

International seminar on the role of agricultural biodiversity in addressing hunger and climate change, 13-15 September 2010, Cordoba, Spain

An international seminar on the role of agricultural biodiversity in addressing hunger and climate change was organized jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Government of Spain, in conjunction with other groups on 13-15 September 2010 in Cordoba, Spain. This seminar was convened during the International Year of Biodiversity and as a contribution to the celebrations of the World Food Day. The seminar focused on the role of agricultural biodiversity for food security, to fight hunger and to mitigate the effects of climate change. During the event, international experts discussed the work being undertaken in these fields by diverse institutions. An additional intent of the seminar was to promote awareness and dialogue among public institutions, universities, scientists, civil society and the private sector. The aim was to provide the impetus for action and projects, as well as to contribute to defining priorities and developing policies at the international, national and local levels. An expert committee, which included representatives of the participant institutions, drafted a declaration with specific recommendations for action.⁵⁴ The document was later presented at international forums such as the High Level Meeting of the UN General Assembly on Biodiversity held on 22 September in New York.⁵⁵

Global Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change, 31 October - 5 November 2010, The Hague, Netherlands

From 31 October to 5 November, a Global Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change was organized by the Netherlands in The Hague, with close co-operation from

⁵¹ OSCE Centre in Astana, "SEC.FR/0621/10 Activity Report 10/10, 1-31 Oct 2010", 10 November 2010.

⁵² The Centre is a joint project between the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan and the Farmers' Association.

⁵³ OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan, "SEC.FR/0725/10 Activity Report, 1 - 31 December 2010", 4 January 2011.

⁵⁴ International seminar on the role of agricultural biodiversity in addressing hunger and climate change, "The Cordoba Declaration", 13-15 September 2010, <<http://www.uco.es/catedrasyaulas/cehap/The%20Cordoba%20Declaration%202010%20international%20component-%20International%20Seminar%20on%20the%20role%20of%20Agricultural%20Biodiversity%20in%20addressing%20Hunger%20and%20Climate%20Change.pdf>>.

⁵⁵ Climate-I, "Cordoba Seminar Focuses on Agrobiodiversity and Climate Change", 16 September 2010, <<http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/cordoba-seminar-focuses-on-agrobiodiversity-and-climate-change/>>.

Ethiopia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway and Vietnam, and also with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Bank. The conference gathered governments, international organizations, the private sector, civil society and the scientific community, as well as local community producers to discuss ways to tackle both climate change and food security.⁵⁶

As a contribution to the conference, the Food and Agriculture Organization released a report on “climate-smart” agriculture: policies, practices and financing for food security, adaptation and mitigation. The report highlights the fact that effective “climate-smart” practices already exist and could be widely implemented in developing countries.⁵⁷

The Food and Agriculture Organization also recently launched a new website, which offers examples of how farming can adopt new ways of producing food that both help cope with climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from farming.⁵⁸

Migration as a Continuing Challenge for the OSCE

I. Oslo Declaration

The Oslo Declaration calls on OSCE participating States to increase efforts in the field of migration, in particular by enhancing co-operation with national police, international institutions and NGOs. Participating States are called on to pay special attention to human trafficking, labour migration, the right of education, discrimination in employment, position of women, and to recognize the economic contribution of migrants. The Declaration further recommends that participating States increase the work on knowledge and data of migratory flows, including the gender dimension in labour migration and migrant communities. The resolution also calls for increased efforts to combat human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants, specifically by enhancing international co-operation in this area.

OSCE Activities

The dialogue on migration management within the OSCE has continued in 2010 in the framework of the Corfu Process, at the Meeting of the Mediterranean Contact Group, the Review Conferences (Warsaw, Vienna and Astana) and in the Economic and Environmental Committee.⁵⁹ According to Dr. Maria Grazia Giammarinaro, the OSCE Special Representative

⁵⁶ Official Website of the Global Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change, <<http://www.afconference.com/>>.

⁵⁷ FAO Official Website, “Climate-Smart Agriculture: Policies, Practices and Financing for Food Security, Adaptation and Mitigation”, The Hague Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change, 31 October – 5 November 2010, <http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/newsroom/docs/the-hague-conference-fao-paper.pdf>.

⁵⁸ FAO Official Website, “Climate-Smart Agriculture”, <<http://www.fao.org/climatechange/climatesmart/en/>>.

⁵⁹ SEC.GAL/92/10

and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, “trafficking for labour exploitation remains a top priority for the OSCE.”⁶⁰

Following the Ministerial Council Decision No. 5/09 on Migration Management, the OSCE launched measures to start the Migration Issues Network (MIN). The primary purpose of the network is to strengthen the co-ordination on migration issues and information sharing between OSCE participating States, Partners for Cooperation, related OSCE structures and institutions, academic institutions and migration specialized international and national institutions and agencies. The MIN will give substance to the provision of the Athens Ministerial Decision regarding the provision of a “broad platform for dialogue” and will give it concrete scope. Thanks to the OSCE Field Missions first-hand information from a significant number of countries can be generated.⁶¹

Also in 2010 the OSCE participating States asked the OSCE/ODIHR to assist them in developing migration policies and conducting migration-related research, with the aim of providing a forum for dialogue between countries of origin and destination countries. ODIHR has provided assistance to develop efficient and humane migration management policies on the national and regional levels.⁶²

The OSCE started a series of supportive training seminars (the first in Helsinki in April 2010 and the second in Astana in September). The event is the second of a series of three training seminars on gender and labour migration, based on the OSCE’s Guide on Gender-Sensitive Labour Migration Policies, and Trainer’s Manual on Gender and Labour Migration. The training is focused on awareness-raising of the challenges faced by female migrant workers in the OSCE region and the need for more appropriate policy responses. The two-day training event was organized by the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) and the OSCE Centre in Astana in co-operation with the Kazakh Chairmanship, the Finnish Government, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

The event gathered around 50 mid-level government officials and policymakers from the Russian Federation, the countries of South Caucasus and Central Asia, migration experts, and representatives of labour unions, and employers’ organizations.⁶³

In December 2010 the OCEEA and the IOM held a joint event for the newly produced IOM-OSCE Training Modules on Labour Migration Management Manual in Vienna. The manual, distributed to OSCE Delegations and to specialized migration agencies and institutions, provides guidance for trainers to enhance existing capacity and talents to generate effective programmes and policies that facilitate humane and orderly migration. It is designed to help those who work in countries of origin, transit countries and countries of destination alike.⁶⁴

⁶⁰ <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/media/press-briefing-notes/pbnEU/cache/offonce/lang/en?entryId=28307> (accessed 22.11.2010)

⁶¹ MC.DEC/5/09

⁶² EEF.GAL/13/09; PC.DEL/487/10/Rev.2/Add.1

⁶³ http://www.osce.org/eea/item_1_46059.html (accessed 06.12.2010)

⁶⁴ <http://www.osce.org/item/47485.html> html (accessed 06.12.2010)

The OSCE and the IOM initiated joint efforts to assist the Government of Armenia to modernize and improve the country's identification and travel document systems. The initiative follows a request from the Armenian Police and Armenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which sought help in the implementation of electronic passports and identification cards with biometric parameters beginning in 2011.⁶⁵

The OSCE held a workshop in December 2010, requested by the Azerbaijani Government, that addressed the law enforcement training component of Azerbaijan's national action plan to fight against human trafficking in central Azerbaijan's region Mingachevir. The workshop was part of a European Commission-funded programme to strengthen comprehensive anti-trafficking efforts in the South Caucasus. Nine sessions were planned for regional officials. The workshop was organized together by the OSCE Office in Baku and the OSCE Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, as well as the IOM, and Azerbaijan's Interior Ministry. Authority officials from Mingachevir and three neighbouring regions participated in the two-day workshop. The goal was to assist the government in enhancing the effectiveness of front-line officers who have the first and most direct contact with traffickers and victims of trafficking.⁶⁶

On 16 December 2010 Belarusian officials attend an OSCE-supported visit to Stockholm during which they learned about Swedish labour migration legislation and its practical implementation. The OSCE Mission in Minsk supported this trip as part of its work to assist the Belarusian government in strengthening the rule of law.⁶⁷

European Union

The European Union has launched several measures in the field of migration including the European Pact on immigration and asylum (2008). The EU also co-operates with the Personal Representatives of the CiO on Tolerance and Non-discrimination.

In the context of migration, the EU has set up a European Fund for the integration of third country nationals. It has adopted several Charters and enhanced efforts to set up a framework of legislative measures specifically aimed at combating relevant forms of intolerance and plans to make full use of a number of existing financial programmes to combat racism and xenophobia. The EU Agency for Fundamental Rights also contributes to the EU effort by collecting data, conducting analyses and publishing relevant reports with a view to informing relevant policy decisions.⁶⁸

⁶⁵ <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/media/press-briefing-notes/pbnEU/cache/offonce/lang/en?entryId=28103> (accessed 22.11.2010)

⁶⁶ <http://www.osce.org/item/48192.html> (accessed 14.12.2010)

⁶⁷ OSCE Press Release, "Belarusian officials learn about migration policy during OSCE-supported visit to Sweden," 16 December 2010, <http://www.osce.org/minsk/74593>

⁶⁸ RC.DEL/362/10

Cyber Crime

I. Oslo Declaration

Underling that cyber attacks have become a serious and variable security threat in the OSCE area, and recognizing the essential role of co-operation between all States in order to cope with modern security risks, the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly passed a resolution in Oslo encouraging OSCE participating States and all other members of the international community to increase co-operation and information exchange in the field of cyber security and cyber crime.

In addition, the PA's resolution encourages OSCE participating States to agree on specific countermeasures against cyber threats in order to achieve a comprehensive and lasting settlement based on the norms and principles of international law. Furthermore, the Assembly's resolution endorses all efforts to analyze the efficiency of existing measures in order to find common responses to the development of new information technologies while ensuring co-operation between States and private industry.⁶⁹

II. OSCE and Other International Action

The Fifth Internet Governance Forum was held in Vilnius on 14-17 September 2010. Parallel to the main sessions, 113 workshops, best practice forums, dynamic coalition meetings and open forums were scheduled to discuss the broad themes of increasing co-operation and information exchange in the field of cyber security and cyber crime.⁷⁰

In November the European Union and the Council of Europe launched joint two-year project on co-operation against cyber crime in South-Eastern Europe 2010 in order to strengthen the capacities of criminal justice authorities of the Western Balkans and Turkey to cooperate effectively against cyber crime.⁷¹ The European Commission implemented new rules to increase the EU's protection against cyber attacks and cyber crime in September 2010 in order to revise existing law concerning cyber-security and cyber crime. Cyber-security was at the top of the agenda at both the NATO and the EU-US summits in Lisbon held in November. The NATO Cyber Alliance highlighted efforts to undergo activities within their Cyber Defence Programme and bring to full operational capability the NATO Communication and Information Systems Services Agency (NCSA) in efforts to search for negotiated solutions for the introduction of direct communication networks.⁷² The European Union members, jointly supported by the European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA) and the EU's Joint Research

⁶⁹ OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, "Oslo Declaration of the Parliamentary Assembly and Resolutions Adopted at the Nineteenth Annual Session," Oslo, 6 July to 10 July 2010, 54

⁷⁰ Extended Summary of the Fifth Meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, 17 September 2010. http://intgovforum.org/cms/2010/Chairman's_Summary_Expanded.pdf

⁷¹ Council of Europe: "Project on Regional Cooperation against Cyber crime in South-eastern Europe," 19 October 2010, http://www.coe.int/t/DGHL/cooperation/economiccrime/cybercrime/cy%20project%20balkan/2467_gen_summary_19oct10.pdf

⁷² Atlantic Council: "A NATO Cyber Alliance", 21 September 2010, <http://www.acus.org/natosource/nato-cyber-alliance>

Centre (JRC), completed the first pan-European cyber security simulation “Cyber Europe 2010.”⁷³

During OSCE Review Conference the complexity and global aspects of the issue had been noticed. Participants urged agreement to a universal document that would focus on cyber crime but cover all aspects of information security several delegations also considered that the OSCE’s established record on fostering public-private partnerships was quite relevant in that respect, along with its cross-dimensional vocation ensuring the protection of fundamental freedoms.⁷⁴

Kazakhstan’s Chairmanship identified organized crime and cyber crime as one of four basic objectives for the OSCE Summit in Astana.⁷⁵ The Lithuanian Chairmanship emphasized that in 2011 it “will work to improve the OSCE’s profile in the field of cyber security and to define the value added by OSCE contributions in this area,” and it proposes to hold an OSCE conference to that effect.⁷⁶

Action against Terrorism Unit

The OSCE Action against Terrorism Unit defines countering terrorist use of the Internet and cyber security in general as one of the “main concerns that preoccupy current global counter-terrorism thinking.” The need to explore a possible role for the OSCE with regard to cyber security is of the main priorities for joint work of the ATU and the Lithuanian Chairmanship. Due to its political significance related to the transnational threats agenda of the Organization and the fact that it is such a priority for the CiO. Cyber Conference is to be organized in the beginning of May.⁷⁷

In December the ATU, in co-operation with the OSCE Office in Yerevan, organized a national expert workshop on combating terrorist use of the Internet and comprehensively enhancing cyber-security. The Yerevan workshop focused on terrorist use of the Internet, cyber crime and other threats, including those to critical infrastructures. The workshop was the third of its kind organized by the ATU. Previous workshops were held in Serbia and Croatia earlier in 2010.⁷⁸

Strategic Police Matters Unit

In November OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit in collaboration with the OSCE Mission to Serbia organized three week cyber crime training course for police investigators in Serbia. The

⁷³ EU: “Digital Agenda: cyber-security experts test defences in first pan-European simulation,” IP/10/1459, 4 November 2010,

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1459&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁷⁴ OSCE: “2010 Review Conference. Consolidated Summary,” RC10EW215, [RC.GAL/37/10](http://www.osce.org/secretariat/3710), 17 December 2010, 24

⁷⁵ http://www.osce.org/conferences/revcon_1_2010.html?page=46503

⁷⁶ OSCE: “2011 Lithuanian OSCE Chairmanship Work Programme,” CIO.GAL/4/11/Rev.1; 12 January 2011, 4

⁷⁷ OSCE: “ATU Speaking Points for the Security Committee Meeting on 24 January 2011” SEC.GAL/10/11 , 18 January 2011

⁷⁸ OSCE Press Release: “OSCE hosts national workshop in Yerevan on enhancing cyber-security,” SEC.PR/633/10, 8 December 2010

goal of the course was to build cyber crime investigation capacity in the Balkan Region and facilitate establishment of specialized cyber crime units.⁷⁹

OSCE Mission in Kosovo organized a two-week IT forensics training in November 2010. The training session took place in Ankara and was aimed at enhancing knowledge and skills of Kosovo police officers to conduct effective investigations of cyber crimes.⁸⁰

In September OSCE Mission in Azerbaijan organized national expert workshop on a comprehensive approach to cyber-security. The workshop aimed to help Azerbaijan's government implement the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime by adopting a consistent policy on cyber security. Azerbaijan ratified the Convention, which promotes a common criminal policy and international co-operation to combat cyber crime, on 1 July 2010.⁸¹

Fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals

I. Oslo Declaration

Bearing in mind that the adoption of the UN Millennium Declaration in 2000 was a landmark in worldwide co-operation for the 21st century, the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly adopted in Oslo a resolution on the fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In this resolution the OSCE parliamentarians call on participating States to publicly proclaim their support to the achievement of the MDGs and to promote a rescue plan for the MDGs that includes an emergency funding plan, a commitment towards the quality of aid and a coherent approach to development and a strategy that provides effective solutions to each problem.⁸²

II. OSCE Initiatives

OSCE Chairmanship

The previous OSCE Chairman-in-Office, Kazakhstan's Secretary of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kanat Saudabayev, stated that Kazakhstan has "initiated plans for holding ESCAP and UNECE ministerial conferences, in 2010-2011 in Astana. The goal of these events," he said, "is to build a 'Green Bridge' between Europe and Asia and to harmonize programs for

⁷⁹ OSCE: "Balkan region cyber crime training, 21 October 2010, http://polis.osce.org/portals/orgcrime/index/details?doc_id=3723&lang_tag=&q=

⁸⁰ OSCE Press Release: "Advanced IT forensics training," 12 November 2010, <http://www.osce.org/item/47392.html>

⁸¹ OSCE Press Release, "OSCE Office in Baku promotes comprehensive approach to cyber security," 17 September 2010, <http://www.osce.org/baku/72228>

⁸² OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, "Oslo Declaration of the Parliamentary Assembly and Resolutions Adopted at the Nineteenth Annual Session," Oslo. 6 July to 10 July 2010, 53

sustainable development and environmental protection.”⁸³ Within the framework of its OSCE Chairmanship, “Kazakhstan is actively promoting the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals in order to end hunger and ensure food security.”⁸⁴ OSCE field operations co-operate closely with UN agencies and missions.

OSCE PA Fall Meetings

The issue of the Millennium Development Goals was touched on at the OSCE PA’s Fall Meetings, held in Palermo from 8 to 11 October, particularly by Matteo Mecacci, Rapporteur of the General Committee on Democracy, Human Rights and Humanitarian Questions. Speaking about the impacts of the global financial crisis on the state budgets of donor countries, Mr. Mecacci noted that he cuts in development aid by the G8 countries are disproportionate to the decrease of their GDPs. He lamented that the Millennium Development Goals’ commitments with regard to development aid and eradication of poverty have not yet been met.

III. Other International Action

United Nations

A United Nations Summit on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which took place in 20-22 September in New York concluded with the adoption of a global action plan to achieve the eight anti-poverty goals by their 2015 target date and the announcement of major new commitments for women’s and children’s health and other initiatives against poverty, hunger and disease.

The final document of the three-day Summit, “Keeping the Promise: United to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals,” reaffirms the commitment of world leaders to the MDGs and sets a concrete action agenda for achieving the MDGs by 2015. Acknowledging that “peace and security, development and human rights are the pillars of the United Nations system and the foundation for the collective security and well-being,”⁸⁵ the document encourages “all countries to continue to design, implement and monitor development strategies tailored to their specific situations, including thorough broad consultations and participation of all relevant stakeholders, as appropriate for each national context.”⁸⁶

Participants at the Millennium Summit, including several OSCE participating States, agreed to a list of commitments. Canada reaffirmed its commitment to mobilize more than \$10 billion from

⁸³ Statement by Mr. Kanat Saudabayev, OSCE Chairperson-in-Office, Secretary of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, during the General Debate at the 65th Session of UN General Assembly <http://www.osce2010.kz/en/statements/official-statements/statement-mr-kanat-saudabayev-osce-chairperson-office-secretary-state>

⁸⁴ Address by H.E. President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev on the occasion of Kazakhstan’s assumption of the Chairmanship of the OSCE, January 14, 2010 <http://www.osce2010.webs.com/>

⁸⁵ United Nations General Assembly, “Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit”, 20 September to 22 September 2010, 3

⁸⁶ United Nations General Assembly, “Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit”, 20 September to 22 September 2010, 8

G8 and non-G8 leaders, key donors and private foundations over the next five years through the Muskoka Initiative for maternal, newborn and child health. France announced funding of \$1.4 billion to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria for 2011-2013, an increase of 20 per cent. It is the first of a number of pledges expected ahead of the Global Fund's replenishment meeting on 4-5 October. The United States announced a commitment of \$50.82 million over the next five years for a Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves. The European Union offered funding amounting to €1 billion to the most committed and needy countries to make progress on the goals they are furthest from achieving. Belgium pledged €400,000 for the UN Conference on Least Developed Countries, to take place in Turkey in 2011.

Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC)

On 24 September, it was announced that Turkmenistan has decided to join the Central Asia Regional Economic Co-operation (CAREC), a regional organization led by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). There are now ten members of CAREC: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Five international organizations, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and World Bank, are partners of ADB in CAREC. CAREC is based on the idea of promoting development through co-operation, aimed at accelerated economic growth and poverty reduction, focusing on priority areas of transport, trade facilitation, trade policy and energy.⁸⁷

⁸⁷ OSCE Centre in Ashgabat: Activity Report No. SEC.FR/568/10: 1-30 September 2010, p. 3.